

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 23 of 1892.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 8th June 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
				1892.	1892.	
Monthly.						
1	Halat-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Beni Prasad ...	For May ...	3rd June ...	800 copies.
2	Khatti Hittari ...	Agra ...	Dina Nath ...	" " ...	5th " ...	640 "
3	Khiyalat-i-Hamidi ...	Sambhal (Morad-	Hamid-ul-din ...	" " ...	2nd " ...	600 "
Bi-monthly.						
4	Agra Punch ...	Agra ...	Ahid-ul-din Beg ...	1st June ...	" " ...	300 copies.
5	Jubilee Paper ...	Lucknow ...	Yaqub Khan ...	" " ...	4th " ...	275 "
6	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj ...	Bhaggu Khan ...	" " ...	2nd " ...	275 "
Tri-monthly.						
7	Akhbar-i-Imamia ...	Lucknow ...	Abid Ali ...	" " ...	6th " ...	247 "
8	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Amir-ul-din ...	" " ...	3rd " ...	45 "
9	Hamid-ul-Akhbar ...	Moradabad ...	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	25th & 31st May ...	2nd " ...	200 "
10	Latif-ul-Akhbar ...	Gorakhpur ...	Latif Khan ...	1st June ...	6th " ...	125 "
11	Mufid-i-Kim ...	Agra ...	Qadir Ali Khan ...	" " ...	3rd " ...	125 "
12	Urdu Akhbar ...	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz ...	31st May ...	2nd " ...	125 "
Weekly.						
13	Agra Akhbar ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	26th " ...	4th " ...	242 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).								
Weekly.								
14	Akhbār-i-Ālam ...	Meerut ...	Mugarrab Husain Khān.	31st	May ...	3rd	June ...	65 copies.
15	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	1st	June ...	"	"	"
16	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lal ...	28th	May & 4th June,	3rd & 6th	June ...	158 copies.
17	Asad ...	" ...	Ashraf Ali ...	3rd	June ...	5th	"	250 "
18	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnām Singh ...	1st	"	4th	"	450 "
19	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lal ...	"	"	"	"	250 "
20	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasād ...	28th	May ...	2nd	"	250 "
21	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain,	6th	June ...	8th	"	446 "
22	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nisām Ahmad ...	1st	"	5th	"	500 "
23	Hindustānī ...	Lucknow ...	Gangā Prasād Varmā,	"	"	3rd	"	300 "
24	Kārnāmāh ...	" ...	Muhammad Yāqūb...	2nd	"	4th	"	250 "
25	Kāyasth Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasād ...	28th	May ...	2nd	"	300 "
26	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	4th	June ...	8th	"	50 "
27	Naiyar-i-Āsam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	30th	May ...	2nd	"	250 "
28	Nāir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	1st	June ...	3rd	"	40 "
29	Nisām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	31st	May ...	2nd	"	250 "
30	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	28th	"	3rd	"	196 "
31	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Husain ...	2nd	June ...	5th	"	450 "
32	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partāp Krishn ...	"	"	7th	"	160 "
33	Risā-ul-Akhbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nisām Ahmad ...	1st	"	5th	"	325 "
34	Shāra-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lal ...	4th	"	7th	"	125 "
35	Tamannāi ...	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	1st	"	3rd	"	125 "
36	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairāj Singh ...	27th	May ...	4th	"	304 "
Daily.								
37	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasād ...	2nd to 8th	June ...	2nd to 8th	"	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Bi-weekly.								
38	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	...	4th	"	5th	"	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.								
Monthly.								
39	Bhārat Sudaahā Pravartak ...	Farukhabad ...	Nārāyan Dās ...	For May	"	"	"	830 copies
40	Māthur Vaisya Sukhdāyak...	Agra ...	Babu Lal ...	For April & May	"	7th	"	"
Weekly.								
41	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	30th	May ...	3rd	"	105 copies.
42	Bhārat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn, Varmā,	30th	"	1st	"	1,500 "
43	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nāth ...	2nd	June ...	4th	"	400 "
44	Sajjan Kirti Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	Āshyāchālak Dān ...	30th	May ...	3rd	"	100 "
Daily.								
45	Hindustān ...	Kālākankar ...	Deva Charan ...	2nd to 7th	June ...	3rd to 8th	"	470 "
HINDI-URDU.								
Monthly.								
46	Arya Darpan ...	Shāhjahānpur...	Bakhtawar Singh ...	For May	"	2nd	"	500 "
Weekly.								
47	Kāshi Pātrikā ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	3rd	June ...	7th	"	500 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)
Bi-weekly.								
48	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahāvīr Prasād ...	1st	"	5th	"	100 copies.
MARATHI.								
Weekly.								
49	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	"	"	3rd	"	200 "
MARATHI-ENGLISH.								
Weekly.								
50	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nagpur ...	Sadā Shiva Ram- chandra Patwardhan.	"	"	4th	"	400 "
GUJARATI.								
Weekly.								
51	Bhārat Jīwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn, Varmā,	3rd	"	"	"	200 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st June, referring to Mr. Hume's confidential circular circulated by him to local Congress Committees on the eve of his departure to England, condemns the charge of sedition brought against him by Anglo-Indian newspapers as false and malicious. British blood runs in the veins of Mr. Hume, and he served Government for many years with zeal and fidelity. All his estate lies in British territory and he receives a pension from Government. Nothing could be more foolish than to doubt the loyalty of such a man. Any person who openly tells Government its faults is its true friend. Is it sedition to say that the growing poverty of the people will induce them to disturb the peace and commit serious riots, if no steps are taken to improve their condition in time? If the masses are really happy and contented as alleged by the Anglo-Indian newspapers, why have the latter unnecessarily raised such a wild clamour against Mr. Hume? Happy and contented people could never consider themselves in distress and trouble under the advice of any man, and his representations could have no effect on them.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
June 1st, 1892.

2. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 2nd June, says that the Anglo-Indian newspapers only suggested that Mr. Hume should be arrested and tried for sedition. But in England men like Mr. Maclean have gone the length of recommending that he should be shot or hanged as a traitor. He spent the best part of his life in this country and has acquired a deep insight into the condition of the people. His observations regarding the distress and poverty of the lower classes are but too true, and if he has erred, he has erred on the side of moderation. But his prophecy as to the occurrence of any serious outbreak is utterly unfounded; natives have never risen against their rulers. They consider a king a shadow of God on earth, and think that if he oppresses them he will be punished by God. Mr. Hume's circular will do harm to natives, inasmuch as it will tend to alienate the hearts of European officers from them. Any threats held out by Englishmen or Americans to their Government, induce it to comply with their requests, but the natives are subject to foreign rule. Even the Congressionists do not approve of Mr. Hume's letter; they have refused to publish his preface with the Annual Congress Report.

RAHBAR.
June 2nd, 1892.

3. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, referring to the letter sent by the Government of India to the Amir of Kabul, observes that the Foreign Office is in the wrong in the matter of Bajour. The Foreign Office has no business to enter into an alliance with any chief under the suzerainty of the Amir. If the Government of India picks a quarrel with Abdur Rahman Khan, he will throw himself into the arms of Russia, and all the money paid him will be thrown away. The *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette* threaten him with an outbreak of hostilities. It is true that he is no match for the Government of India and that the British army is strong enough to occupy Afghanistan; but where will the sinews of war come from? The second Afghan war cost thirty krors of rupees. India in its present unsatisfactory state cannot easily provide an equal sum again. Moreover, it should be remembered that another Kabul war would be a precursor to a war with Russia, for which the Government of India is not yet prepared. But the *Civil and Military Gazette* only cares for titles and rewards to military officers.

HINDUSTANI.
June 1st, 1892.

4. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 2nd June, publishes an article in the form of a communication addressed by the Amir of Kabul to the Government of India. He complains that the Government of India professes a desire to see him a strong and independent ruler, but that its secret object is to reduce him to the position of a feudatory chief. It desires to extend the railway to Kandahar and Kabul, but he does not like to give Englishmen a footing in his territories, because they would never retire from the country afterwards. They have gradually taken permanent possession of Belochistan. Government has no right to interfere with his internal affairs or to conclude alliances with frontier tribes and chiefs without his consent. He never took exception to the conduct of the British Government towards Dalip Singh, to the treatment of the Khan of Agror by the Government of India, or to the burning of

ODDH PUNCH.
June 2nd, 1892.

the bodies of Ghazis by Government officials. In that case the Government of India should not interfere when he punishes any criminals. The Mullas of Kabul are accused of inciting the Afridis and Waziris to a religious war against Englishmen. Some Mullas may have done so, but he has no hand in the matter. On the other hand, the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the two great mentors of the Government of India, are always ready to spread false rumours and to advise the Government to wage war against him. But the Government should bear in mind that the declaration of another Kabul war would be very disastrous to itself. The last two Kabul wars cost 20 krors of rupees, and another war is sure to make the Government bankrupt. Moreover, the entrance of Englishmen into Afghanistan would be followed by the advance of the Russians on Herat, and a dreadful war would break out, the effects of which would extend to Fort William and Fort St George. Hence the Government of India should think twice before it takes any action.

HINDUSTANI.
June 1st, 1892.

5. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, observes that the Government of India has sanctioned the magnificent sum of Rs. 300 for the construction of houses for the Mahārāni of Manipur, which reflects great credit on its liberality.

BHARAT JIWAN.
May 30th, 1892.

6. The *Bharat Jivan* (Benares), of the 30th May, goes into mourning in sorrow for the death of the Mahārāja of Ulwar, and observes that the loss of such able and sympathetic noblemen is a sign of the ill-luck of this country. The *Bharat Jivan* refers to the murder of the Mahārāja's prime minister, and hopes that the culprits will be discovered and brought to justice. (The *Oudh Punch*, Lucknow, of the 2nd June, the *Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar*, Udaipur, of the 30th May, and some other newspapers express regret at the Mahārāja's demise.)

BHARAT JIWAN.
May 30th, 1892.

7. The *Bharat Jivan* (Benares), of the 30th May, referring to the bestowal of the title of G. C. S. I. on the Mahārāja of Kashmir, observes that the measure is not very intelligible. Titles and honours are usually bestowed on princes who are found to be wise, able, just and loyal rulers. But the Mahārāja was not considered by the Government of India such a ruler, and was consequently deprived of all power. Then why has His Highness been made a G. C. S. I.? If, on the other hand, he is a competent ruler, he should be restored to full power.

HINDUSTANI.
June 1st, 1892.

8. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that the opinion of the Government of India regarding the Mahārāja of Kashmir has undergone a remarkable change in a remarkably short time. A year ago the Mahārāja was charged with incompetence and deprived of all power by Government, and his enemies even accused him of disloyalty, and now the highest title for which a native prince is eligible has been bestowed on him.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

ODDH PUNCH.
June 2nd, 1892.

9. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 2nd June, says that the heads of natives admitted to the Statutory Civil Service were turned. They looked down with contempt on Deputy Collectors, Munsifs and Subordinate Judges, and considered it an indignity to speak to a native, insisting on their being addressed as C.S., in season and out of season. Their vanity and insolence were simply intolerable. The evidence given before the Public Service Commission was extremely unfavourable to the Native Civil Service, and the service was doomed. The Government of India has decided to abolish that service and create a Provincial Service and has called upon the native civilians to join the latter. But the idea of being deprived of the title of C.S., and of being classed in the same category with Deputy Collectors, is very unpalatable to them. The *Oudh Punch* then publishes a small Urdu poem in which they are represented as lamenting the loss of their prestige and privileges.

FITNAH.
June 1st, 1892.

10. The *Fitnah* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st June, observes that an increase in the salaries of police officials will induce them to extort larger bribes and to oppress higher classes of the community than at present. It is almost as impossible to reform the police as to

change the spots of a leopard. The black dress of the policeman has already been changed, and it may be hoped against hope that the recommendations of the Police Committee will improve his black heart. The public ought to be grateful to the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Porter for their efforts to reform the force.

11. The *Praydg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 2nd June, observes that one of the best characteristics of the British Government is its justice and impartiality. High Courts are the supreme tribunals of justice in the land, but it is to be regretted that the proceedings of the Allahabad High Court are sometimes open to serious objection. A man who had slaughtered a sacred bull was let off by the Court, on the ground that the law provided no punishment for such an act. In utter disregard of the law, the Court made over Satya Saran, a minor, to the missionaries. Again, the Court has recently been guilty of an act of gross injustice. The claims of Munshi Durga Prasād, who is an able English, Persian and Hindi scholar, and the oldest translator in the High Court, to the Head Translatorship left vacant by the death of Munshi Hardeo Bihari, have been overlooked, a junior translator, far inferior to him in ability and experience, being suddenly raised to the post.

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.
June 2nd, 1892.

12. The *Hālat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for May, referring to the charges brought against Mr. Wheeler, observes that Government is under the impression that its officers, especially European officers, strictly follow the law and administer justice with impartiality. But the fact is that the high-handed proceedings of the police, magistrates and judges are getting intolerable and people are inclined to emigrate from British territory. The High Court has accidentally taken serious notice of Mr. Wheeler's misconduct and made him a scapegoat. Hardly 5 per cent. of judges and magistrates strictly adhere to law and behave themselves properly. As a rule, they allow passion to get the better of their reason, greatly harassing and persecuting those men who incur their displeasure. Look at the cases of Sohan Lāl at Agra and Sangam Lāl at Allahabad. Owing to the tyranny of the police and the high-handedness and severity of judges and magistrates deep and widespread discontent prevails in the country, which may lead to serious consequences at any time.

HĀLAT-I-HIND.
May 1892.

13. The *Hālat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for May, complains that the native magistrates who have lately been posted to Allahabad do not strictly follow the law. Some of them do not even know on which party in a case the burden of proof lies. Sometimes a magistrate puts a question to a witness, himself answers it, and even cross-examines him on behalf of the opposite party. But the questions are not brought on record, otherwise they would come to the notice of the appellate court on appeal. The parties to suits are sometimes not given opportunities to make full statements; judgments are seldom written on the same days that cases are heard; and even sentences are delivered before judgments have been fully indited. There is no doubt that many judges and magistrates habitually commit the same irregularity for which Mr. Wheeler has been brought into difficulties. At Allahabad one magistrate had men fifty years of age whipped in open court. A boy was whipped in the ordinary way like a grown-up man by order of another magistrate, but boys should be whipped by way of discipline or sent to the reformatory. A chaukidār, who was accused of a bailable offence, was not admitted to bail by another magistrate, on the ground that he would exercise his influence and power in the village. Another magistrate, instead of dismissing the prosecution in a summons case for non-attendance of the complainant on the day fixed for hearing, issued a warrant of arrest against him and sent him to the lock-up. A criminal trial has frequently been deferred by another magistrate, to the unnecessary trouble and expense of the accused. There is another magistrate who habitually refuses bail and makes the accused rot in prison for months, even though they offer to deposit any sum of money as security, under section 513 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In a case after the evidence for the prosecution had been completed, the accused had made his statement and his vakīl had addressed the court, he was remanded to jail and the prosecution required to produce further evidence by another magistrate. As soon as the

HĀLAT-I-HIND.
May 1892.

sentence was passed by another magistrate against the accused in a case, his pleader made an oral application for a copy of the charge sheet, according to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, but the court took no notice of the application. Obviously, such proceedings on the part of magistrates are illegal and calculated to produce dissatisfaction among the people. Government should ask them to mend their ways. The fact is, that due care is not taken in selecting men to fill vacancies in the Subordinate Executive Service.

HĀLAT-I-HIND.
May 1892.

14. The *Hdlat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for May, publishes a dialogue between the Peshkar and the Ahl-i-mad of a Deputy Collector at Allahabad and a pleader, which is as follows:—

Peshkar and Ahl-i-mad.—Can your client afford to pay anything? Let us have something.

Pleader.—The man has nothing with him at present. You will get your "dues" at the next hearing.

Ahl-i-mad and Peshkar.—Then your client's case will not be taken up for the next four days and he will have to rot. We have vowed not to take down any statements until we have received our dues.

Pleader.—Let the Deputy Collector or the Joint Magistrate come to court, then you will have to take down the statements of witnesses.

Ahl-i-mad.—The Deputy Collector has told me to take down all statements in his absence. The examination of witnesses in his presence interferes with his work.

Pleader.—Then you are not *Ahl-i-mad* but Deputy Collector. You may do as you please. I shall leave Allahabad and go to some other district.

Ahl-i-mad.—Very well : adieu.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
June 1st, 1892.

15. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st June, publishes a few stanzas of Urdu poetry, contributed by Mir Ikram Ali, a Mukhtar at Cawnpore, who expresses regret at the changes which have occurred in this country since the mutiny. This country, which was once so rich and prosperous, has been reduced to poverty. Chiefs and princes have lost their States, and landlords, bankers and other rich persons have been utterly impoverished. On the other hand, men who were formerly mere cultivators, artisans or petty shopkeepers have acquired wealth and influence.

LATIF-UL-AKHBAR.
June 1st, 1892.

16. The *Latif-ul-Akhbar* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st June, says that the freedom given by the English law to women has turned husbands into wives and *vice versa*. In England a husband silently looks on at the misconduct of his wife, but does not remonstrate with her through fear of the law. It is believed that many respectable Englishmen are so much disgusted with the liberty of women that they intend moving the Government to introduce the *pardah* system into England.

RAHBAR.
June 2nd, 1892.

17. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 2nd June, says that the English Government will shortly pass an Act with a view to expel all poor aliens from England. Probably, according to English ideas, it is a sin to help the poor; at all events, Englishmen in this country seldom give alms to beggars; young educated natives are sometimes highly pleased with Englishmen's professions of sympathy, but they should remember that Englishmen sympathise neither with the Jews nor with the famine-stricken people. They care only for themselves.

ODDH PUNCH.
June 2nd, 1892.

18. The *Oddh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 2nd June, represents an Englishman, a member of a Temperance Society, as beseeching another Englishman, who represents England, to abandon the use of liquor. The latter turns his face from him and says that it is impossible for him to give up liquor.

19. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 30th May, regrets to notice that some men, in their eager desire to exhibit their loyalty to Government, are ready to wound the religious feelings of the Hindu community. Under the late Muhammadan kings the Hindus were appointed to the highest posts in their service and this country was in a most prosperous state, but still the Hindus were unhappy and discontented, simply because they did not enjoy full liberty in religious matters. As soon as British rule was established, they were assured by Government that it would never interfere with their religions. The assurance won the love and attachment of all classes of people; and the policy of religious tolerance pursued by Government has tended to make British rule more and more popular every day, despite all its faults. Every unprejudiced man must admit that the ill-treatment of the Hardwār pilgrims has occasioned great grief and pain to the whole Hindu community, as is evident from the powerful agitation made by Hindus in newspapers and at public meetings. This time the principal agitators are not educated men, but rich and influential traders and bankers and ignorant masses; and manifestly, when the rank and file of the population are excited, the situation is one of grave anxiety. At such a critical juncture it is the duty of the administrators to act with caution and make a point of soothing popular excitement. A Christian missionary has the folly to recommend the prohibition of all religious fairs. But the proposal is only calculated to add fuel to the flame and to give an impetus to religious feeling which already runs high. Is not a man who makes such a mischievous proposal an enemy both to Government and the people? Government should lose no time in conciliating the people and warn evil-minded men against making such foolish recommendations.

BHĀRAT JIWAN.
May 30th, 1892.

20. The *Latif-ul-Akhbār* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st June, observes that the clamour raised by the Hardwār pilgrims against the executive authorities will end in nothing. The district authorities were perfectly justified in breaking up the fair, as cholera threatened to break out in an epidemic form; and it was impossible for the police to disperse such a large gathering without using some force.

LATIF-UL-AKHBAR.
June 1st, 1892.

21. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 30th May, praises the Deputy Commissioner and the Municipal Board of Lahore for allowing the Bhadra Kali fair to be held as usual, and observes that the grant of permission to hold that fair is due to the agitation of native newspapers in connection with the dispersion of the Hardwār fair, and will convince the Hindus that Government has no desire to prohibit religious gatherings.

BHĀRAT JIWAN.
May 30th, 1892.

22. The *Hālat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for May, referring to the Allahabad water-works, observes that the respectable classes, who are not accustomed to fetch water themselves for their use, are still obliged to engage water-carriers, the standposts being generally situated at a distance from their houses, and have also to pay the water rate. The municipal board should encourage house-connections. It should make advances for the purpose, recovering the money from house-owners by small quarterly instalments.

HĀLAT-I-HIND.
May 1892.

23. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st June, urges that the Subordinate Executive Service and Executive Service should be recruited from among the university graduates, as is already the case with the Subordinate Judicial Service. The Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars exercise criminal powers and therefore their posts are of greater responsibility than those of Munisifs and Subordinate Judges. But, of course, the claims of present incumbents for promotion should not be interfered with.

ALWAQT.
June 1st, 1892.

24. The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, says that Dadabhai Hurmusji Dubash, a liquor contractor in Bombay, has received the title of Khān Bahādur, obviously for his encouraging the sale of liquor and increasing the excise revenue. Mr. Caine should see how the Government of India recognises the services of abkari contractors. Again, Babu Protuk Chander Chatterji, Officiating Judge of the Lahore Chief Court, has been

HINDUSTANI.
June 1st, 1892.

made a Rai Bahádur. Hence it will be observed that a Judge of a Chief Court and a liquor contractor are entitled to equal honour in the eyes of Government.

BHARAT JIWAN.
May 30th, 1892.

25. The *Bhārat Jiwān* (Benares), of the 30th May, refers to the fine inflicted on the editor of the *Saraswati Prakash* of Benares and to the warnings administered by the magistrates to the editors of several newspapers at Agra and Lucknow against circulating obscene advertisements, and urges that Government should also punish those men who issue such notices if it desires to check the evil.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
May 18th, 1892.

26. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 28th May, regrets to notice that bribery and corruption among European officers. The charge has been brought home to many of them. Government should make a few examples and nip the evil in the bud. Officers who are found to have misbehaved themselves are allowed to retire on pension. Assuredly this is not the way to check the evil. Moreover, the old Haileybury system for recruiting the Civil Service should be revived. Men belonging to respectable families seldom stoop to low and mean acts. As it is, the Civil Service is being filled with the sons of potters, shoemakers, weavers, confectioners, &c., under the present competitive system.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDUSTAN.
June 7th, 1892.

27. The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 7th June, condemns the Bengal Municipal Bill as a retrograde measure, and observes that the mismanagement of municipal affairs in a few municipal towns cannot justify the Government of Bengal to curtail the powers of all municipal boards. The appointment of the presidents and vice-presidents of municipal boards by the Local Government would greatly affect the character of the boards as popular institutions. The measure is naturally viewed with general disfavour, and indignation meetings have been held at several towns. Sir Charles Elliott's Government enjoyed popularity with the people in Bengal, but the Behar Cadastral Survey, the Municipal Bill and the Village Chaukidárs Bill have created general dissatisfaction.

IV.—RAILWAY.

ALWAQT.
June 1st, 1892.

28. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st June, complains that in the passenger trains running between Sonpur and Lakarmandi on the Bengal-North-Western Railway, only one compartment is reserved for native females, and urges that two or three carriages should be so reserved. Moreover, only respectable females should be allowed to travel in such carriages, women who are not accustomed to live behind the screen being required to take their seats in other carriages with men. At least prostitutes should never be allowed to sit in carriages intended for the use of modest females.

HINDUSTAN.
June 4th, 1892.

29. A correspondent of the *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 4th June, complains that Muttra and Soron pilgrims are exposed to great inconvenience at the Hathrás junction. They have to show tickets repeatedly, to go up and down several bridges, and to pay high wages to coolies; but these evils are unavoidable and must be endured. There is another more serious grievance of the pilgrims, which can easily be redressed. The B. B. and C. I. R. Company has built no station at Hathrás and appointed no officials there, getting its work done by the officials of the E. I. R. Company. The pilgrims have to sit on the ground in the open air, being exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, as there is no shed for passengers; a large shed should be built for passengers and tickets should be distributed there. The B. B. and C. I. R. Company derives a large income from the pilgrims.

ALLAHABAD,
The 13th June 1892. }

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